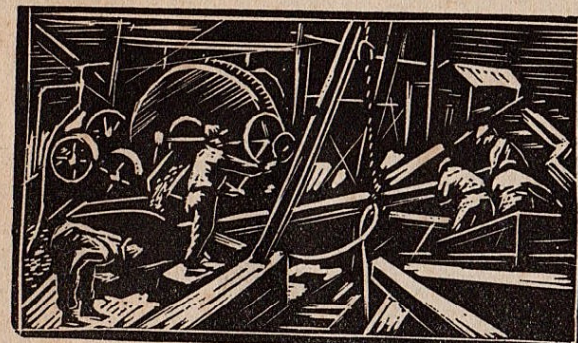


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TECHNOCRACY AND SOCIALISM

By **PAUL BLANSARD**

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

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TECHNOCRACY AND SOCIALISM

By PAUL BLANSHARD

IN ONE of his campaign speeches years ago Lloyd George, in criticizing an opponent, said: "I feel like a man who is kicking a swinging door." That is how I feel about technocracy. The very meaning of the word shifts from day to day. Now it is one thing and now another; now it has one leader, and then that leader is ousted.

Technocracy as a word applies to both a set of ideas and a group of men. For purposes of clarity I shall call the group of men technocrats, and the ideas of those men and the logical inferences to be drawn from them I shall call technocracy. The technocrats became famous when they were engaged in making an energy survey of North America as guests of Columbia University. The group, headed by Howard Scott, then split in two, with the major prophet heading his own pilgrimage and Professor Walter Rautenstrauch of Columbia leading a more solid and conservative brigade which no longer claims the name of technocracy.

In spite of this split in the technocrats, however, it is fair to deduce from their writings and authorized and semi-authorized public statements certain central doctrines which comprise technocracy. Amid all the hokum, ballyhoo, and over-simplification, four ideas stand out.

1. Machines are displacing men so rapidly that unemployment will reach 20,000,000 within two years. The output of manufacturing industry has gone steadily upward since 1918 and the number of workers steadily downward. Capitalism may soon reach an impasse, and the whole system may collapse.

2. If technicians ran the American industrial system on an efficiency basis the average worker would need to work only two

hours a day to produce a standard of living five times as high as the average in 1929.

3. The debt burden of the United States is too great to pay, and it never will be paid. The internal debt of the country alone (bonds, mortgages, bank loans, etc.) totals 218 billion dollars, and would absorb about half of the national income of 1928 in amortization and interest charges if the debts were amortized at a fair rate.

4. The price system must go and in its place a plan must be developed for trading goods and services on the basis of some energy determinant, possibly non-transferable tickets denoting energy expended.

Of these four points some have been flatly stated by Howard Scott, Bassett Jones, and other leaders of technocracy, while some are logical inferences drawn from the writings of the technocrats.

To back up their first and most important point the technocrats marshalled a number of facts designed to give the public a notion of the tremendous speed of machine progress in America. Many of these alleged facts which startled the American public were exaggerated, and in the exchange of articles in the *New York Times* of January 8 and January 22, 1933 between Simeon Strunsky and Harold Ward many of the technocrats' errors became evident. The best modern straight-line brick production unit now in operation produces bricks at the rate of 15,000 per man per day instead of 400,000, as some technocrats stated, and that includes only the machine operators in the plant. The brick manufacturers claim that the output per man per day in the factory does not now average more than 4,000 bricks. The rayon factory in New Jersey which, according to Howard Scott, could operate without a single worker on the floor, will probably have about twenty workers. One man can produce at the most 550 times as many incandescent lamps as he could in 1914 instead of 9,000 times as many, as one technocrat had it. The automobile that can run 300,000 miles without overhauling is still in the field of technical possibilities.

So much for the minor contradictions and misstatements for which Howard Scott seems to be largely responsible. How much do these miscellaneous mistakes discredit the central idea of technocracy? I believe that they have only a slight effect. The overwhelming fact to which the technocrats bear witness is that the machine is working miracles in our modern life. For every statistical error the technocrats have produced concerning machine progress, a dozen absolutely accurate statements of machine miracles can be marshalled. The modified claims of the technocrats are in themselves marvelous enough.

No one disputes the fact that one automobile plant in Milwaukee with 208 men can turn out 10,000 automobile chassis frames a day, enough for the entire automobile industry of the United States. The machines now in use in the cigarette industry often average 1600 cigarettes per minute per man as compared to a previous rate of 600. Mr. Scott has not been contradicted in claiming that it took 1291 man-hours to produce a second-rate automobile in 1904, whereas it took only 92 man-hours to produce a better car in 1929. Stuart Chase has pointed out that we have developed engines that give humanity almost a billion horsepower of energy, capable of performing the work of ten billion men. Mr. Chase, in a brilliant sentence in his pamphlet on *Technocracy*, has summarized the accomplishments of the new electric eye, which is symbolic of the modern machine process. "The photo-electric cell," he says, "which never makes a mistake and never knows fatigue, has been introduced to sort vegetables, fruits and eggs, to measure illumination, appraise colors, classify minerals, count bills and throw out counterfeits, time horse races, count people and vehicles, determine thickness of cloth, see through fog, record smoke in tunnels, inspect tin cans, substitute a new process for photo-engraving, direct traffic automatically, open doors at the approach of a waitress, count sheets of paper and measure their thickness, automatically control trains—to name only a few of its uses." Regardless of arithmetical mistakes by the techno-

crats, we are in the grip of the machine age and it is changing our life so rapidly that the effect is bewildering.

Meanwhile, although we have more mechanical genius than any nation in the history of the world, and a greater store of natural resources, the capitalist system appears to be approaching collapse. We have at least 13,000,000 persons out of work, and other millions only partly employed. Our farmers, if they are able to eat at all, do not average as much as \$10 a week in income. Our men who work in factories average less than \$20 a week and our women about \$13. Our banks have enormous accumulated reserves of capital which cannot be used because the owners of that capital will not farm it out without security and an assured return. We have poverty in the midst of plenty, while some men become poor by labor and others rich by manipulation.

In such a crisis it behooves us to brush aside the minor errors in the technocrats' figures, and get down to the larger principles involved.

Capitalism is crumbling. What shall we do about it? The technocrats have given birth to the four central ideas which I have summarized. Over against those ideas and as a supplement to them we have the philosophy and the program of socialism. Let us compare the central notions of socialism and technocracy.

The difference between socialism and technocracy is, first of all, the difference between a complete system of thought and a set of stimulating but fragmentary ideas. Socialism is three things; a critique of capitalism, a plan for social revolution, and a classless society where collective ownership and democratic management of industry exist. The socialist says that capitalism is breaking down because it is an uncoordinated and unplanned system operated by one class for private profit, and that the only way out is to organize the entire productive system of the country into great public corporations controlled by a national planning board. Technocracy also is a critique of capitalism, but it includes no thorough-going program

for overthrowing capitalism and no complete outline of the kind of society which should succeed capitalism. The socialists have told the world what they really stand for; the technocrats have only written their first chapter.

Let us take the four central ideas of technocracy that I have outlined, and look at them critically from the socialist point of view.

1. Machines are displacing men and capitalism is moving toward a collapse as unemployment inevitably increases.

We socialists have emphasized the displacement of men by machines for a long time, although we do not pretend to know how much of that displacement is permanent and absolute, and how much is due to the cyclical depression of capitalism. Possibly this displacement could be halted by certain modifications in capitalism such as the shorter work day, but the recent tendency is startling, and there is no proof that capitalism can ever reabsorb the 13,000,000 now unemployed. During periods of so-called prosperity, the volume of manufactured goods has increased at a far greater rate than the number of wage-earners. In the years 1901-13, before the war, while the physical volume of production in manufacturing industries increased at the rate of 3.9 per cent a year, the volume of employment increased in these industries by 2.7 per cent each year. During the post-war period, 1922-1929, while the annual growth in manufactured goods was 4.5 per cent, that in volume of employment was only 1 per cent.¹

It is interesting to note how greatly the productivity of workers has just recently advanced. The President's committee on social trends reported an increase in output per worker "of fifty per cent

¹ Dr. Frederick C. Mills, *Recent Economic Tendencies*, esp. pp. 249, 417. N. Y.: National Bureau of Economic Research, 1932. In an average year, from 1899 to 1914, 1 man was inducted into the manufacturing industry for every 7 on the payroll, while only 1 out of every 48 men employed left the industry for which he was working. In an average year after the war (1923-9) 1 man was brought in for every 22 on the payroll while the withdrawal rate was as 1 to 20 (*Ibid.*, pp. 421-2).

in the manufacturing industries since the beginning of the twentieth century." More than four-fifths of that increase came in the last decade for which we have statistics, yet it was during that decade that the number of manufacturing workers fell steadily. A table based upon the Handbook of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor for 1931 shows that the index number of productivity per worker jumped from 1919 to 1927 in the steel industry from 100 to 155; in the rubber tire industry from 100 to 262; in the automobile industry from 100 to 146; and in the oil refining industry from 100 to 187. This table, prepared by my associate, Henry J. Rosner, shows the increase in productivity per worker in ten industries from 1919 to 1927:

	Iron Steel	Boots Shoes	Meat Packing	Petro- leum refining	Paper pulp	Cement Manuf.	Auto- mobiles	Rubber Tires	Flour Milling	Cane Sugar
1919 —	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1927 —	155	115	128	187	134	152	146	262	167	160

In spite of this enormous increase in productivity, which in most industries was more than 50 per cent, the hours of labor were almost as long in 1929 as in 1919 in these industries, averaging about fifty hours a week. And the workers did not begin to get a fair share of their increased productivity in the form of increased wages. As Professor Mills of the National Bureau of Economic Research again brings out, in the years 1922-29, the volume of production advanced by 3.8 per cent per annum, the amount invested in new capital equipment by 6.4 per cent per year, the net income of all corporations by 7.3 per cent a year, the dividend payments of all corporations by 12.8 per cent a year, and the profits of financial institutions by 16.2 per cent a year. On the other hand, the average earnings of employees in manufacturing establishments during that period increased at an annual rate of only 1.6 per cent!² Dividend payments of all corporations increased during that period from \$3,437,000,000 to \$8,356,000,000.³

² *Ibid.*, Esp. pp. 243, 281, 482, 502.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 490.

So the fruits of the machine were given chiefly to machine owners, and this bad distribution of buying power had quite as much to do with unemployment as the new and miraculous inventions. Even if you grant that the investors are entitled to one-half of the value of the increased production, in a year such as 1929, when wages were at their peak, workers were cheated out of two billion dollars a year in buying power. This two billion dollars equitably distributed would go a long way toward keeping idle machines running by creating a demand for their products.

I know that certain economists raise doubts as to whether the machine is permanently increasing unemployment. They point to the fact that, although factory workers have decreased, the auxiliary workers in manufacturing and the workers in personal service, salesmanship and the professions have increased. But there is no proof that this gain either balances technological unemployment or absorbs the workers cast off by the factory system. Even an increase in total employment in the nation does not necessarily prove that unemployment is decreasing, because millions of new workers are coming into the system and looking for work each year. Some of these new workers were once in business for themselves and were forced into the employed class by machine changes. Enough new workers appeared on the American scene between 1920 and 1930 to increase the gainfully employed by seven million. They found jobs, and it is quite possible that they found the jobs which, according to theoretical economists, reabsorbed the men thrown out of work by the machines.

Unfortunately, we have no good statistics on unemployment to make conclusive reasoning possible. Thousands of the cast-off factory workers are unfitted for personal or auxiliary services; we can see them walking the streets hopelessly even in times of so-called prosperity. Even if some of them are absorbed into auxiliary occupations, I do not foresee a bright future for them. The area of

salesmanship and personal service will become increasingly mechanized year by year, and then where will they go?

While socialists do not claim that net unemployment is sure to increase, they maintain that the only solution to the problem of machine displacement is to socialize the machines. The trouble is not with machines but with the way we use them. Because machines are owned by a class, the surplus of the product of the machine goes to that class. This produces such a maldistribution of the nation's income that the workers cannot buy back enough of their products to keep the machines going. Socialism would take over, if possible by purchase at a reduced price and if necessary by confiscation, all the great industries of the country, and operate them without profit as public corporations under a national planning board. This would make possible a shorter work day and higher wages. The income of the nation would be put in the hands of workers rather than manipulators and bankers.

We socialists believe in such a system even if capitalism does not collapse in the near future. Capitalism collapsed morally long ago and we are not willing to wait until all the capitalists admit the failure of their own system. The system was a human failure even in the days of so-called prosperity. We are opposed to any scheme which will bring back the speculative orgies of 1928 and call those orgies prosperity, because no society can be called truly prosperous with millionaires on top and paupers on the bottom, especially when the distance between millionaires and paupers is not based on merit.

2. The technocrats say that technicians could run our industrial system better than the present masters of that system, and that if they organized our national resources properly a two-hour day would yield riches for everybody.

Socialists accept the second part of this statement with enthusiastic approval, even if they are sceptical concerning the technocrats' figures. Technocracy has not produced any proof that society could maintain a high standard of living on a two-hour day, but

there can be no doubt that a four-hour day or a six-hour day might attain that end if our national energy were properly organized and controlled. Revolutionary prophets like Edward Bellamy and Karl Marx long ago predicted a world of plenty if machines could be so controlled that their products would be justly distributed.

Where socialists differ with technocrats is that they propose a *democratic* control of industry by *all* brain and hand workers. They honor the technicians for their skill, but they are not willing to trust the control of industry to any one class. Technicians under capitalism have often been cold-blooded and self-seeking. Generally, they have been unwilling to work for labor justice because of the possible danger of ruining their careers. Rarely do the great American engineering societies speak out against low wages, long hours and the denial of the rights of manual workers. Most American engineers, moreover, are surprisingly naive and uninformed about social science and social reform. I believe therefore that in the industrial system of the future the technician must be a subordinate part of a larger industrial democracy.

We want a functional democracy—not a system of one-man-one-vote democracy, but a system in which each *group* will participate in control. Under socialism the technician would be supreme over the technical departments of industry, but the ultimate control would be in the hands of three groups jointly, (1) the manual workers, (2) the technicians and managers, and (3) the consumers represented through the government. That is what we socialists mean by industrial democracy. Under that system, of course, men would be paid wages according to their experience and ability.

3. The technocrats are right in saying that our debt burden is too large and that many of our debts will never be paid. I cannot find however any figures to indicate that our internal debt is 218 billions and that it takes half our national income to pay interest and amortization upon it—not unless you count some of our obligations twice. Probably it is fair to say, however, that half of our national income

would be used for interest and amortization on debt service if we retired our bonds as quickly as they should be retired instead of postponing their retirement to distant generations. Probably it would be fair also to say that one-fourth of our national income goes to the debt service, even with the present system of debt retirement. This is bad enough, and the full tragedy of that fact becomes apparent when we note that debts are probably absorbing twice as much of our national income *proportionately* now as they did before the depression. The wage-earners have taken their licking in appalling wage cuts; the bondholders have not yet had their income cut proportionately.

This condition is largely the result of the legalizing of the crazy system of distributing wealth under private capitalism, as well as a crazy system of debt pyramiding. When great fortunes are accumulated at the top of society, they are bound to be invested somewhere, and once they are invested, the men who do the useful work of the world are expected to earn profit, interest and rent upon those investments. Those investments are protected by legal contracts while the workers' earnings are not. Socialists would reduce the debt burden by income taxes, inheritance taxes, moratoriums on mortgages, a capital levy, by the nationalization of banking, and by the socialization of great industries. They would inaugurate an entirely different system for raising capital so that the burden of debt maintenance would be more evenly spread out.

4. The technocrats also say that the price system must go and in its place an energy currency of some kind must be developed. If, by the price system, they mean a system in which goods are exchanged in terms of a common medium called money, I think that they are wrong. Our money is not an evil in itself; it is made evil by two facts. It is paid to people who do not earn it; and it fluctuates in value according to the amount of gold in the world. Since the amount of gold in the world is itself a fluctuating thing, our dollar is unstable. Both of these evils would be eliminated under a socialist

system, which gave money only to those who earned it and which adopted a currency adjusted to commodity values and national needs. Such a currency has been described by economists as a "managed currency."

I think that the technocrats have given the world a considerable amount of mumbo-jumbo concerning energy units and their possible use in place of money. The fact that energy can be measured in terms of ergs, joules, amperes, ohms and dynes does not prove that the price system should be abolished. Gold also can be measured, but that does not make it a good base for currency. The real problem of the price system is to equate the unit of currency with a fair system of reward for work. An opera singer might expend less energy than a blacksmith, but the proof of that fact would not help us to settle the question of a fair return for their respective services.

Under capitalism prices are often unjust and intolerable because they represent not so much the service of human beings as the manipulations and special privileges of economic highwaymen. When the technocrats attack the price system they ought to attack the capitalist system, for it is private ownership and control of the major sources of our wealth which makes the price system a horror in America today.

The technocrats are extremely vague as to any system of energy currency which they propose. Until they can show more clearly the advantage of abolishing the price system I think we are justified in believing in that system. The price system allows the consumer a certain flexibility of choice in buying products which he desires, and this flexibility of choice is a useful thing in any social order in determining what goods should be produced and what should not.

Socialism has a method of social reconstruction; technocracy has not. Socialism has a complete economic plan for world reconstruction; technocracy has not. We socialists say that the fundamental cause of poverty and unemployment is that our economic life is a feudalism controlled by one class, the capitalist class. We have or-

ganized a movement to wrest the control of industry from that class and give it to society.

All history shows that a ruling class will not surrender its control voluntarily. It must be displaced by organized power. In facing this fact the socialists are more realistic than the technocrats. The technocrats do not seem to realize that the mere rightness of their ideas will avail nothing unless they have an organized movement behind them. The socialist movement is capable of being such a movement. It is still weak in America but its influence upon American thought is growing amazingly. It is now the most important political movement in the world. It is capable of taking all the good that exists in technocracy and utilizing it in the building of a new social order.

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